NEW RIVER, Aug. 9, 1852.

Chas. M. Waterman, esq.,

President Scott Rangers, New Orleans:

Dean Sin: My attention has been called to an article in the Louisiana Courier, of the 30th ult., headed "Changes," in which the editor quotes from a letter written by a gentleman of this parish, who, after much honied commendation, asserts that I am one of the Whigs of Ascensio who will not support Scott for President. This is an error, and as it has been published with some parade, it ought, perhaps, to be corrected. It is true, the writer has hoped the Whigs would have honored themselves and the office by placing the first intellect of the age in the Presiden-tial chair. As a Southern man, a Union man, and as an American, he was disappointed that Mr. Webster did not receive the nomination of the National Whig Convention for the Presidency. Nevertheless, he will give the nominees of the Convention a hearty support, as he believes four-fifths of those will do who are mentioned in the article referred to as seceders from the Whig

With all the erudition, literary taste, and horse sense for which the correspondent of the Courier so kindly gives me credit, I must confess myself at a loss to understand how gentlemen, who are Whigs upon principle, can refuse to vote the Whig ticket merely because the nominees are not the men they would have selected. Still less can I comprehend how they can vote for the Democratic ticket, and aid in carrying out measures and sustaining principles against which years.

they have warred for years.

Those who hesitate to support Gen. Scott because of honest doubts as to soundness on the "Compromise acts," can have those doubts removed by reading Gen. Quitman's letter, in the Natchez Free Trader of the 24th ult., on that subject. In that letter, Gen. Quitman says, on the subject of slavery, he would sooner trust Scott than Webster or Fillmore. And yet men of both parties admit these gentlemen are sound to the core on that subject. In the same letter he says: So far from Scott being controlled by Seward, "no man—not the whole Whig party could control Scott against his convictions."
Thus it is seen that Gen. Quitman, with the frankness ever characteristic of a true soldier has publicly expressed his opinion of the sound-ness of the Whig nominee on the Southern question, and scorns to endorse, even by silence, slanders that have been published to be seen publis slanders that have been published against his old

MANSFIELD, August 12, 1852. DEAR COLONEL: Your letter of August 3d was only received this morning. I trust that you need no assurance from me that I reciprocate all your kind wishes and feelings as expressed

You wrote, "it was published in some of the anti-Scott papers, in this and other cities, that you had stated to your lamented father, a few days before his death, that you had determined to support Pierce and King, and not vote for Scott and Graham, and that your father approved of your determination." Such is not the fact. Prior to the meeting of the Whig Convention, many apprehensions were entertained as to its action on the Compromise resolutions, and it was doubted by many whether its platform would be as strong as some of us deemed it ought to be. Under this state of things, I remarked to my father that I would not support, by my vote, the nominee of the Convention, unless the approval of those measures by the Convention was and emphatic. They are strong enough for me; General Scott has adopted them, and I believe him to be a man of honor. Mr. Graham's posi-tion was never equivocal. If the vote of so humble an individual as myself be of any consequence, I authorize you to give it what publicity you choose. If alive, I vote for Scott and

I remain, truly, your friend, THOMAS H. CLAY. Col. JOHN PICKELL, Baltimore.

"Signs" from Georgia. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the distinguished Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, has departed from this city for his home, not to return, it is presumed, during the residue of this session. Mr. Toombs, another distinguished Representative from the same State, is not in his seat in Congress, and is, we presume, also at home. Both these gentlemen, the reader may recollect, were signers of the Protest against the nomination of General Scott as the candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency. We consider this early retiring of those gentlemen to their home as an indication that they are wanted there; that there is something to be done in their own State that may be quite as important to the welfare of the country as anything that their votes would be likely to effect in Congress in the short remainder of this session. We are the more induced to this supposition by learning from the Savannah Republican of the 16th instant that a "Campaign" paper has just been es-tablished in that city, "devoted to the support of Scott and Graham," the Whig nominees, the first number of which, under the title of The True Whig, was issued on Saturday last. And further, ng stated in that first number that "Mr. Toombs is now a warm advocate of the election of Pierce and King," the Republican says, "If he is, we are without any evidence of the fact! There is, moreover, unmistakeable evidence, in the columns of the leading papers of the State, that the idea of a "Union ticket"—or third ticket—may be already regarded as a failure. Some of the gentlemen designated by it as electors declined the compliment intended to them, and the vacancies thus occasioned in this third electoral ticket have not been filled. We also electoral ticket have not been filed. We also augur well for the integrity of the Whig party of the State, and their finally rallying generally upon the Baltimore platform, from the character of communicated articles in the same number of the Republican .- Intelligencer.

NOTICE. To Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and Coach Manufacturers.

I HAVE this day received a very handsome lot of American and English refined Iron. Also, Cast, Shear, and Bilstered Steel, of all the various sizes, and shall constantly keep up a first-rate supply of the same. Also, just received, 450 kegs of Avaion Naila.

All of the above I shall sell very low. Please call and examine.

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THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER, ranted superior to any other in use for destroy Roaches, Ants, Bedbugs, Fleas,

And all kinds of Bugs and Worms.

THIS article, being in a liquid form, can be easily applied to Bedsteads, or wherever it is required, with a feather brush, leaving no disagreeable smell whatever in the rooms—which renders this article more desirable in use, as

coms—which renders this article more desirable in use, as ell disuperior to any other.

Whinscots, Bedsteads, Pire-places, dc., anointed with this title, will ever after be cleansed of Bugs or Worms, as it so strong and poisenous to these nozious animals as to use them to fall dead from Bedsteads, &c., when running for parts where this Liquid has once been applied. This also one of the best articles ever introduced into this mustry for destroying

WORMS AND INSECTS ON TREES, nd will retain its strength longer than any other prepare on of the kind. 25 cents a bottle.

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PLEASE READ THIS! The respectfully sak our customers who have not complied with our former request to notice this, and their respective accounts at an early date, and enable transact our business with the promptness we desire 26—tf E. MYERS & CO.

SUPERIOR HAMS! CITY-CURED HAMS, select size, and handsomely out, for sale by W. C. HARPER & CO., ap 14—tr Penn. av., so. side, bet. 434 and 6th sts. THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for selfgovernment and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determina-tions for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

effected: 1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the ex-ercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

8. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufcient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.
7. The federal and State governments are parts

of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and mmovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State

and of individual welfare. 8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present fliciency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will main-tain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, President of the Whig National Convention President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nosmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprzgue, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohun, of Pennaylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohlo; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,

Secretary of the Whig National Concention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolines, M. Bellynd, of Lower W. F. Stawart, of Cali

Secretary of the Wing National Concention.

istant Secretaries.—Banes W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indians, John C. Kunkle, of
Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia;
N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY! If "a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of Daguerrarypes by calling at THOMP-SON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy

the most fasticious.

**Ear Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT
GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses
are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

june 8—tf WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852.

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's Office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Crayons superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, 6th street.

CITY EXPRESS.

CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the pub-lie that he will commence from this day to run his Ex-press to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Messre. English's and Linthieum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention. tf JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE! FENNEY'S Warranted "Taily-to Razors"—good, or the money will be returned
Shaving Creams, German Cologne
French Paste Blacking—a superior article
Blacking Brushes, Key-Kings, &c. At
WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's
may 24—tr
Millinery and Fancy Store.

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, 65 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.,
RACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore. Prompt
attention given to Collecting. He refers to—

Hon. S. U. Downs, Senator from Louisiana. Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Iowa. T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph. Dr. John O Whatton, Baltimore, Md.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving ou

Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of onstructive treason. In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the oattle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the

good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of

the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

ern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

n Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole

country.
In 1839 he earned the distinguished title o "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and waste ful war with Great Britain. In 1847 he opened the splendid military dram

of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable

battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West-On the 19th of April he entered the city Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote. On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey. On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec --scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment

in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor ough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER. IF YOU WANT TO GET BID OF THE REDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its efficacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisians avenue.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss Enguse's, will open on the let of September mext, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in very department.

Every effort will be used to make the institution a happy some for all its inwards.

home for all its iumates.

Terms & bogoding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematica, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. july 20—tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment!
THE EVIDENCES ACCUMULATE!
READ the following proof of what we have long since gua non of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted:

afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became af fected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liminent in Rheumatism, and determined to try.it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Maskings, 189 Walnut street, Chicinnati, was confued to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only cossation from the mest agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

dotor finally advised him to try the Mustang Lintment; he did so, and in two gays was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

Farcet, (Island,) between 44 and 6th streets, east of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or a creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. City tons requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personality, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermeide, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. For onest a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to review attention.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or A creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. City of the Wind-mill.

The continuous of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or A creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. City of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or A creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. City of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or A creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their name of the wind with the sharp corner of an axe. The opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaide, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. For onests a distance supplied. All iterters must be prepaid to receive attention.

A B No office for earged to newly-arrived Emigrants. J. THOMPBON GREHAM, Agent.

J. THUMAN M. B. Butter from one of the best and the missing gash

large sizes.
A. G. Bracos & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304
Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, St.
Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Georgetown.

CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington. jy 23—eo3m

COING RAPIDLY, those "Tally-ho Razors" at
31% cents, or a Razor and a Box of Bazin's Shaving
Cream for 50 cents. These Razors are warranted, and will
cut a hair when you purchase them. The cheapest Razor
for the quality ever offered. Call at
WIMER'S,
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Sixth st., near Louisiana av.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER! Letter Paper, 10, 1214, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cts. a quire elebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 3114 cents

The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 31% cents
Fancy Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices
Shaving Scaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at
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PINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH
CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving
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of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—tr NEEDLES!

CENUINE Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine as sortment, at wholesale.

June 11—3m

Opposite Browns' Hotel.

From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo-nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully nd authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843.

MY DEAR SIE: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations.

That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support Your inquiries open the whole question of do-mestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater de-tail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded

to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my compan-ions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virgina," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of mas-

ter and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compen-sation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, o refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse-quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adopion of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have at-

tached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider vitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be of life, of which he has been among the sufference of vast multitudes of all ages, ers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry solutions of vast multitudes of all ages, philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out does not possess these qualities in a high degree. parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was tern from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the ight of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the cheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves

worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the vercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our commo country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

CORSET STORE.

MRS. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avoue, between 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosicry, Trimpiers Kanand 19th streets, north side. Hosicry, Trimpiers Kanand 19th streets, north side. mings, Fancy Goods, &c.

Are Several Rooms for rent in the second and thir

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

rom the Speech of Mr. Bris, of Ohio, in the Ho of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAB-

The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce s opposed to those measures. Proof-His and Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economical

administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitae encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all por-tions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first cominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State and that party, who had the power, voted against mending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, nanufactures, commerce, and all branches of in dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable proportion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress.

refer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that hould I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard o the management of the public domain, so as to secure an carly settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national in-

heritance." By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre."

Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21, noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is sked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the oneman power to thwart the legislation of the peoole's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in be forced without such horrid results. Christian victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found a sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man

and acknowledged that the relation between the for I have no personal acquaintance with him; but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS. Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capa-city all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance th prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE. TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles, put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store, at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

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PAIRO & NOURSE. Land Warrants bought and sold. mar 24-1y EDUCATIONAL

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The Arst quarter of the next year will commence on the 10th of August, 1852.

A. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Sarnham's Bookstore.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed or the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Ca rusi's building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Mary-land and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their

oare.
For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, between 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

jy 29—dtf

PORT WINE.

YENUINE Old Royal Port Wine, in bottles and on T draught, warranted pure, and suitable for medicinal purposes.

W. C. HARPER & CO., aug 12—tf Penn. av., bet. 4½ and 6th sts.

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3 OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

DR. J. M. AUSTIN, (Late of Warrenton, Va.)

OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one cor above 10th.

mar 27—tf

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry. THE subscriber would call the attention of Printe the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They

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Pica at ... 30 cts. | Minion ... 48 cts.
Small Pica ... 32 " | Nonpareil ... 58 "
Long Primer ... 34 " | Agate ... 72 "
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Determined to spare no expense in making their estabshment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up complete set of the justly celebrated Scorce-cur Latter, com Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite tention.

attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Yancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

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imen Books will be sent to Printers who wish
ts.

L. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 6 Sausom street. N. B.—Specimen to make orders. mar 24—tf NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MENT. HENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have just epened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—
a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with
the cash system to protect customers against high prices—
are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage. FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONABLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her

BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she revised to the patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

TO Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

STRIKH street, near Louisians avenue.

may 7—tr

[Sat. News.]

VERY CHEAP!

ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!

4 Good FOOLSCAP, 12½ cents a quire!

Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.

ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred!

WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store,

may 24—tr

Sixth st., near Louisiana syenue.

SUMMER STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES! PERSONS wanting Embroideries, Edgings, Insertings,
Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefe, and Fancy Articles
generally; also, Silk and other Dress Trimmings, French
Flowers, Dress Caps, &c., &c., will find them at reduced
prices at

MRS. COLLISON'S

Millinery and Fancy Store, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue. june 19—tr AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. . A N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street. I ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on
the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.
So No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty
minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters
always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bagcare entrusted to their cars. entrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.

jan 17—

B. A. CLARK & CO. THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulis, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead:

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and results of the property of the prope

verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and ex-

seedingly interesting.

3 OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street,
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60 26—dom FOWLERS & WELLS. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers WILLIAM H. PAULKNER,



WILLIAM H. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the
U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citsens, and strangers, that he is now
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with bad
fitting Shirts, can, by calling at
his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts
made to their order, which he will
warrant to fit and give satisfaction
or no sale. Also on hand a fine
assortment of Slik and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Cravats, and every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past

wm. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made to rder.

Jan 24—cotf HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st. near Louisians avenue.

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